TECHNICAL NOTES

A. SOURCES OF DATA

1. Births, Deaths, and Fetal Deaths:

Birth, death, and fetal death certificates are the source documents for data on vital events to Pennsylvania residents during the 1988 calendar year. A copy of each of these types of certificates is included as Figures I, II and III.

The cut-off date for 1988 data in this report was March 1, 1989. Any data pertaining to a 1988 event for which a certificate was filed after March 1, 1989, are not included in this report. It is possible that data obtained from the State Health Data Center may differ slightly from that which appear in this report. If this should occur, it is due to an update to the 1988 data year which was made after the March 1 deadline for this report.

Births and deaths relating to Pennsylvania residents which occurred in another state are included in this report. The inclusion of these data are made possible by an agreement among all registration areas in the United States for resident exchange of copies of certificates.

Birth and fetal death certificates are usually completed by hospital personnel present at the delivery. Death certificates are usually completed by hospital personnel, physicians, and funeral directors. (See Appendix A for more detailed information on vital events registration in Pennsylvania.)

2. Induced Abortions:

Information contained in this report on induced terminations of pregnancy or abortions were obtained from the source documents, "Induced Abortions:Quarterly Report" and "Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy," as required to be completed and submitted by all facilities registered to perform such procedures in the Commonwealth according to the Abortion Control Acts of 1974 and 1982, as amended.

Induced abortions relating to Pennsylvania residents which occurred in another state are not included in this report. There is no interstate agreement among all of the registration areas in the United States for resident exchange of such information. Collection of induced abortion data varies widely from state to state. (See Appendix A for more detailed information on vital events registration in Pennsylvania.)

3. Marriages and Divorces:

Each of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania is responsible for collecting, processing, and maintaining marriage and divorce records. Copies of these records are forwarded to the Department of Health only for the purpose of data processing selected items in order to report aggregate statistics as contained in this report. The cut-off date for 1988 data in this report was March 1, 1989. (See Appendix A for more detailed information on vital events registration in Pennsylvania.)

4. Population Estimates:

The estimates of state and county populations used in this report are based on the estimates of the July 1, 1988 population which were produced jointly by the Census Bureau and the State Data Center of the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg under the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. The estimates will be published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26. They were generated by a combination of a component procedure which uses administrative records and a regression method. Because the state and county totals were used as controls for age by sex by race detail, they differ from the published numbers by a rounding error.

The estimates of state and county total populations for earlier years have been revised by the Census Bureau from time to time. Those used in the computation of multiple year summary rates are the most recent available at the print date for this publication. However, the tabulation of historical populations printed in this publication preserves the total populations used in earlier publications.

The estimates of population by age, sex and race used in this report are based upon the population counted in the 1980 census, as released on a computer tape having race categories consistent with those mandated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. These counts were survived to the July 1, 1988 date, using Pennsylvania resident birth and death records, adjusted for net migration, for group quarters populations, and for agreement with medicare enrollments and controlled to the county total. The 1988 municipal population estimates used in this report were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau.

B. DATA QUALITY

1. Query and Field Programs:

The quality of birth and death data presented in this report is directly related to the completeness and accuracy of the information contained on certificates. The State Health Data Center works to ensure that the information received is as complete and accurate as possible and maintains two major program operations for improving the quality of information received on birth and death certificates - the query and field programs.

The query program is a system used to follow-back with hospital personnel, funeral directors, and/or physicians concerning incomplete or conflicting information. The follow-back contact is usually done by telephone and is based both on a manual and a computer editing procedure.

The field program attempts to improve birth, death, and fetal death certificate information by educating the participants in the vital registration system, i.e., hospital personnel, funeral directors, physicians, etc., of the uses and importance of vital statistics data. The field program completes this mission by conducting seminars with various associations representing the types of individuals listed above.

In addition to regularly scheduled seminars, the field representatives make site visits when problems with registration relating to a particular area or institution are discovered.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) monitors Pennsylvania's coding of statistical data on birth and death certificates. A 0.4 percent sample of birth records and a 0.5 percent sample of death records coded and submitted monthly by the state are used as a quality control mechanism by NCHS. NCHS codes these sample records independently and then conducts an item-by-item computer match of codes entered by the state and NCHS. NCHS has established a two percent upper limit for coding difference involving any one data item of these sample records, with the exception of cause of death. A five percent limit is established for that item due to the complexity of the coding process.

2. Fetal Deaths/Abortions:

In terms of the completeness of the data collected, the reporting of deaths and live births is considered to be nearly complete (99 percent or greater). However, in Pennsylvania, fetal deaths under sixteen weeks' gestation and out-of-state abortions to Pennsylvania residents are not required to be reported.

According to a recent study* of the estimated number of total pregnancies for the United States, prepared by NCHS, the percentage distribution of live births, fetal deaths, and induced abortions is as indicated in the following chart. The percentage distribution of Pennsylvania's reported pregnancies is also shown.

	U.S. Estimated Total Pregnancies 1983	Pennsylvania Reported Pregnancies 1984-1988
Live Births	60.9%	75.4%
Fetal Deaths	12.7%	1.5%
Induced Abortions	26.4%	23.1%

It is apparent that there is a very large number of fetal deaths (approximately 90%) not reported or included in this publication, mainly due to the exclusion of those under sixteen weeks' gestation. Also, there may be serious underreporting at about sixteen weeks' gestation and a smaller undercount at later gestational ages.

3. Congenital Anomalies/Birth Defects:

When reviewing statistics on congenital anomalies reported at birth in this publication, please note that historical and recent studies have verified the underreporting of congenital anomalies on birth certificates, especially among defects that are not easily diagnosed at the time of birth.

*"Estimates of Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1976-85"; Ventura, Taffel and Mosher; **American Journal of Public Health**, May 1988, Vol. 78 No. 5, pp. 506-511.

According to recent information collected via the "Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Anomalies/Defects Program" as operated by the Birth Defects Branch, Chronic Disease Division, Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control, approximately 3.0 percent of all live births result in the occurrence of a congenital anomaly. In Pennsylvania during 1988, only 0.8 percent of all resident live births had a congenital anomaly or birth defect reported on the certificate of live birth.

C. GEOGRAPHY

1. Allocation:

In Pennsylvania's registration program, vital events are classified geographically in two ways. The first way is by place of occurrence, i.e., the actual state and county in which the birth or death took place. The second and more customary way is by place of residence, i.e., the state, county, and minor civil division stated to be the usual residence of the decedent in the case of death or of the mother in the case of a newborn. Fetal deaths and infant deaths, in cases where the child was never discharged from the hospital, are to be classified to the residence of the mother.

While occurrence figures are accurate and have both administrative value and some statistical significance, residence data are by far more useful in determining health indices for planning and evaluation purposes. The natality and mortality statistics in this report are residence data; however, the induced abortion, marriage, and divorce statistics are occurrence data. Marriage and divorce statistics are reported as occurrence data because two separate residences are usually involved in a marriage and a divorce and there are no accepted, standard procedures for determining residency in such events. Induced abortion statistics for 1975-1988 as presented in this report are occurrence data except for a data table listing induced abortions by county or state of residence. This is due to the fact that the source document ("Induced Abortions: Quarterly Report") used to collect that information from 1975 through September, 1988, requested aggregated quarterly, occurrence data.

Allocation of vital events by place of residence is sometimes difficult, because classification depends entirely on the statement of the usual place of residence furnished by the informant at the time the original certificate is completed. For various reasons, this statement may be incorrect or incomplete. For example, mailing addresses often differ from the actual geographic residence. Where the mailing address is a rural delivery number or when an unincorporated place is given as the place of residence, it may be impossible to allocate the event to a specific township or the correct minor civil division, if this information is not supplied. How often incorrect information on residence is recorded is not known, but it is generally due to lack of information concerning the exact location of residence or misunderstanding of the question on the part of the informant. This problem is applicable generally only to minor civil division level data. Resident counts for the state as a whole are usually very accurate. County resident figures are substantially correct and can be used with a high degree of confidence.

2. Criteria for Municipality Selection:

Tables A-5, B-26, B-27, B-28, B-29, B-30, B-31, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33 and C-34 show statistics for selected municipalities. These municipalities include cities or boroughs with a 1980 enumerated population of 25,000 or more. Sharon, which had a 1980 population of 19,057, was also included due to its designation in 1980 as an SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area). Philadelphia is a city/county and has been included in both county and municipality tables for the user's convenience.

D. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Natality:

APGAR SCORE - Named after Virginia Apgar, M.D., the Apgar Score is an international code for the clinical evaluation of an infant one minute and five minutes after birth. A score of 0, 1, or 2 is assigned to each of the following objective signs - heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Thus, the total Apgar Score ranges from a low of 0 to a high of 10. In general, a score of 8 to 10 is considered satisfactory, 4 to 7 indicates a need for careful observation and possible concern since the infant is moderately depressed, and 0 to 3 serves as an alert for possible emergency procedures and raises some doubts about survival since the infant is severely depressed.

BIRTH WEIGHT - The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth. This weight should be measured preferably within the first hour of delivery before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - A birth weight under 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 9 ounces.

VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - A birth weight under 1,500 grams or 3 pounds, 5 ounces.

LIVE BIRTH - According to Pennsylvania law, is the expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the period of gestation, which shows any evidence of life at any moment after such expulsion or extraction.

LIVE BIRTH ORDER - An expression used to indicate the numeric relationship of a child to others live-born to that mother.

2. Mortality:

CAUSE OF DEATH - Deaths by cause, are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, of the World Health Organization.

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH - The underlying cause of death is either the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

FETAL DEATH - Defined by law in Pennsylvania as the expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception after 16 weeks gestation, which shows no evidence of life after such expulsion or extraction.

INFANT DEATH - Death of an infant under 1 year of age.

NEONATAL DEATH - An infant death occurring within the first 27 days of life.

POSTNEONATAL DEATH - An infant death occurring at one month (28 days) to 364 days of age.

MATERNAL DEATH - The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

MEDIAN AGE - The age that falls exactly in the middle of the entire range of ages ranked in order from low to high such that 50% of the ages fall above it and 50% fall below it. If the number of ages is even, a value halfway between the two ages nearest the middle is used.

3. Induced Abortions:

INDUCED ABORTION - An induced abortion or induced termination of pregnancy is the purposeful interruption of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus and which does not result in a live birth.

4. Geographic Allocation:

RESIDENT DATA - Data compiled as to the usual residence without regard to the geographical place where the event occurred. For births, fetal deaths, and infant deaths (in cases where the infant was never discharged from the hospital), the mother's usual residence is used as the place of residence.

OCCURRENCE DATA - Data compiled as to the geographical place the event occurred without regard to the actual residence. Induced abortion, marriage, and divorce data are presented as occurrence data in this report.

5. Birth Weight in Grams:

In order to provide data comparable to that published for the United States and other countries, birth weight is reported in grams. However, not all facilities in Pennsylvania record birth weight in grams and, in order to collect complete data, providers are given the opportunity to report either pounds and ounces or grams on the Pennsylvania live birth certificate.

In tabulating and presenting the natality statistics for this report, birth weights reported in pounds and ounces are converted to grams. The equivalents of the gram intervals in pounds and ounces are as follows:

499 grams or less	= 1 lb. 1 oz. or less
500 - 999 grams	= 1 lb. 2 ozs. - 2 lbs. 3 ozs.
1,000 - 1,499 grams	= 2 lbs. 4 ozs. - 3 lbs. 4 ozs.
1,500 - 1,999 grams	= 3 lbs. 5 ozs. - 4 lbs. 6 ozs.
2,000 - 2,499 grams	= 4 lbs. 7 ozs. - 5 lbs. 8 ozs.
2,500 - 2,999 grams	= 5 lbs. 9 ozs. - 6 lbs. 9 ozs.
3,000 - 3,499 grams	= 6 lbs. 10 ozs. - 7 lbs. 11 ozs.
3,500 - 3,999 grams	= 7 lbs. 12 ozs. - 8 lbs. 12 ozs.
4,000 - 4,499 grams	= 8 lbs. 13 ozs. - 9 lbs. 14 ozs.
4,500 - 4,999 grams	= 9 lbs. 15 ozs. - 11 lbs. 0 ozs.
5,000 grams or more	= 11 lbs. 1 oz. or more

E. RATES

Absolute counts of births and deaths do not readily lend themselves to analysis and comparison between years and between various geographic areas because of population differences. These demographic differences include total number, age and sex distributions, and ethnic or racial differentials. In order to assess the health status of a particular population at a specified time, the absolute number of events is converted to a relative number such as a probability of living or dying, i.e., a rate, a ratio, or an index. This conversion is made by relating the crude number of events to the living population at risk in a particular area at a specific time. All of the rates defined on the following page are computed for a period covering one year except for the five-year summary rates.

1. Definitions of Rates:

CRUDE BIRTH RATE: Number of live births per 1,000 population.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATE: Number of live births to mothers in a specified age group per 1,000 females in the same age group.

GENERAL FERTILITY RATE: Number of live births per 1,000 females in the population 15-44 years old.

FETAL DEATH RATE: Fetal deaths of over 16 weeks gestation per 1,000 deliveries. The number of deliveries consists of live births plus fetal deaths.

NEONATAL DEATH RATE: Number of infants dying under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

POSTNEONATAL DEATH RATE: Number of infants dying at 28 to 364 days of age per 1,000 live births.

INFANT DEATH RATE: Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

CRUDE DEATH RATE: Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE: Number of deaths for a specified age group per 1,000 population in the same age group.

RACE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE: Number of deaths for a specified racial group per 1,000 population in the same racial group.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (Direct Method): Age-specific death rates for a selected population are applied to a standard population in order to calculate what rate **would be expected** if the selected population had the same age distribution as the standard. The total of **expected** deaths divided by the total of the standard population and multiplied by 1,000 (or 100,000 for cause-specific rates) yields the age-adjusted death rate per 1,000 or 100,000. (It is important to use the same standard population in the computation of each age-adjusted rate to achieve comparability. Age-adjusted death rates should never be compared with any other type of death rate or be used as absolute measurements of mortality.)

CAUSE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE: Number of deaths from a specific cause per 100,000 population.

MATERNAL DEATH RATE: Number of deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium per 10,000 live births.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: The sum of the age-specific birth rates of women in five-year age groups multiplied by five. This rate estimates the number of children a cohort of 1,000 women would bear if they all went through their childbearing years exposed to the age-specific birth rates in effect for a particular time. The total fertility rate or TFR can be used as an estimate of the fertility growth factor in a population, e.g. whether the childbearing population is replacing itself or not. A TFR of 2,000 or above indicates that, on the average, couples are producing at least two children to replace themselves. When the TFR exceeds 2,000 for an extended period, the next generation of childbearing age will probably be larger than the present population of that age if all other factors affecting the population, such as death rates and migration, remain constant. Pennsylvania's TFR has been under 2,000 since 1972. However, it has remained relatively stable since then, although still below replacement level. The TFR is not meant to be used as an absolute measure of population trends, but can be helpful in understanding and analyzing them. There are many other factors to consider when determining population trends, such as crude birth rates, death rates, and migration patterns. In fact, it would take several generations of a childbearing population maintaining a replacement level to just stabilize a specific population, again given that other factors, mainly age-specific death rates, also were maintained.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY RATE: The total number of vital events (births, deaths, etc.) that took place during the five years specified per 1,000 total population for the

same five-year period. (See Section A.4 for further discussion of the population estimates used to compute the summary rates that appear in this report.)

2. Reliability of Rates:

Precautions should always be taken when comparing any rates based on vital events and population, especially crude rates. Both the size of the numbers and the characteristics of the population are important indicators of a rate's real value.

All statistics are subject to chance variation. Rates based on an unusually small or large number of events over a specified period of time or for a sparsely populated geographic area should be of particular concern and caution.

For example, there were only four infant deaths reported in 1988 for residents of Fulton County, one of the least populated counties in the state. However, those four infant deaths were enough to give Fulton County an infant death rate of 23.4 per 1,000 resident live births in 1988 and the distinction of having, by far, the highest infant death rate that year in the state among all counties. This is the chance result of four deaths having enormous significance when statistically applied to the small amount of births to the few residents of that county. Any statement regarding the unusually high 1988 infant death rate in Fulton County could be quite misleading. When small events or populations are evident in calculating/reviewing rates, multiple year rates (usually 5 or 10 year summary rates) will sometimes provide a much better perspective or measurement of an outcome. For instance, if you calculate a five-year (1984-88) summary infant death rate for Fulton County, you will get a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 resident live births, a considerably lower and more accurate measurement of the infant mortality experience in Forest County. Expanding the period of time studied enlarges the absolute numbers and adds more credence to a statement regarding Fulton County's infant death rate.

A multiple year rate may also help substantiate what you at first considered an artifically high or low incidence for one year. Consider the 1988 divorce rate of 1.3 per 1,000 population in Warren County, the lowest rate in the state. The state rate was 3.2. A summary five-year (1984-88) divorce rate for Warren County was also low at 1.9. In 1988, another rural county, Cameron, had an incredible divorce rate of 400.8. A five-year (1984-88) divorce rate for Cameron gives you the even higher figure of 527.5. What do these widely varied rates mean? Are residents of Cameron County almost 400 times more likely to get a divorce than residents of Warren County? No, of course not; the problem here is that divorce (and marriage) statistics are occurrence data, i.e., the rates are computed by dividing the number of divorces (or marriages) occurring in the county by the population residing in the county. Before one could reach any conclusions, you would have to investigate local factors that could influence the number of marriages and divorces occurring in a county.

There are many characteristics of a population that can also render a crude rate of little use. Any unique demographic factors such as those related to age, sex and race are not accounted for in crude rates. One prime Pennsylvania example is Centre County. Because Penn State's major campus with over 35,000 students is located in this rural county, the median age is usually the lowest in the state; so is the crude death rate. However, rates can be adjusted or calculated to more specific groups within a population. When all county rates are adjusted for age, Centre County usually appears closer to the middle of these rates. Age, sex or race adjusted and specific rates can offer a more refined measurement to compare vital event experiences over geographic areas or time periods. However, again there are limitations to their use and one should be very familiar with these rates before attempting their use.

F. SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

In Tables C-8, C-9, C-10A thru C-10E, C-11A thru C-11E, C-12, C-26, C-29 and C-34, various causes of deaths are indicated. These selected causes of death and the corresponding ICD-9 cause of death codes are listed in the following table. The more specific causes for heart disease and malignant neoplasms that appear in Tables C-29 and C-34 are defined by ICD-9 codes in footnotes following Tables C-16B and C-17C.

Please note that "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease" appears as a relatively new category. Medical certifiers have been using the term more often on certificates since the 1970's. The National Center for Health Statistics and many states have incorporated this category into their mortality reports for several years now. Therefore, for comparability reasons alone, it is important to include this category among leading causes of death. The category includes bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and allied conditions. Please note, however, that due to International Classification of Disease revisions used for coding causes of death, data on this new category are not comparably available prior to 1979, when the last revision occurred. Also, the category, "Cerebrovascular Disease", was named "Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System" prior to 1968.

Also note that HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) Infection is a relatively new category, appearing for the first time in 1987. Prior to 1987, there were no ICD-9 cause of death codes specifically assigned to this disease.

CAUSE OF DEATH	ICD-9 CODE(S):
Heart Disease	390-398,402 404-429
Malignant Neoplasms	140-208
Cerebrovascular Disease	430-438
Unintentional Injuries	E800-E807, E810-E949
Motor Vehicle	E810-E825
Non-Motor Vehicle	E800-E807, E826-E949
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	490-496
Pneumonia and Influenza	480-487
Diabetes Mellitus	250
Septicemia	038
Nephritis, Nephrosis	580-589
Suicide	E950-E959
Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	571
Atherosclerosis	440
Aortic Aneurysm	441
Perinatal Conditions	760-779
Homicide and Legal Intervention	E960-E978
Congenital Anomalies	740-759
Pneumoconiosis	500-505
HIV Infection	042-044
Hypertension	401, 403
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasm	210-239
Parkinson's Disease	332
Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	550-553,560
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	531-533
Anemias	280-285
Nutritional Deficiencies	260-269
Gall Bladder Disorders	574-575
Alcoholism	303
Disease of Pancreas	577
Multiple Sclerosis	340
Epilepsy	345
Venous Embolism and Thrombosis	451-453
Tuberculosis	010-018
Meningitis	320-322
Infections of Kidney	590

G. MULTIPLE CAUSES OF DEATH

Traditionally, aggregate mortality statistics have been based on a tabulation of deaths, with one underlying cause assigned for each death. However, the medical certifier is required to report on a death certificate the immediate cause of death, the antecedent conditions which gave rise to the immediate cause, the underlying cause, and any other significant conditions contributing to death that are not related to any previously stated causes on the certificate (see Figure II). In the last few years, an ever increasing demand for more comprehensive mortality data coupled with advances in computer technology resulted in the development of the Automated Classification of Medical Entities (ACME) system by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The principal objective of this system is to provide full medical information from death certificates by assigning the traditional underlying cause as well as tabulating multiple causes from all medical conditions listed on the certificates by the certifier, through automated application of the internationally recognized classification of diseases. The result is multiple cause data made available on computer tape by means of a system of computer programs furnished by the National Center for Health Statistics. Pennsylvania has such a system and the State Health Data Center has begun accessing these files and producing some very interesting and, potentially, more valuable nosologic information.

The multiple causes of death information are coded on computer tapes in two formats, record axis and entity axis. Entity codes identify the conditions causing or contributing to death, together with their position as they were entered in the cause of death section of the death certificate. Record axis codes, on the other hand, reflect the application of a uniform set of rules to the entity codes, to eliminate redundancies and internal inconsistencies, and to substitute the preferred codes for a given combination of conditions. Use of the entity codes is necessary to study the temporal and causal relationships among the conditions associated with a given set of deaths. Use of the record axis codes, however, is necessary if the conditions associated with death are to be aggregated and tabulated on a uniform basis. Please contact the State Health Data Center if you are interested in more information about multiple causes of death statistics.

APPENDIX A

VITAL RECORDS REGISTRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Record	Persons Responsible For Completing Records	Persons Responsible For Filing Record With Local Registrar	Persons Responsible For Transmitting Records to State
Certificate of Live Birth	Attending physician or licensed midwife (or designated person for unattended births)	Attending physician or licensed midwife (or designated person for unattended births)	Local Registrar
Certificate of Fetal Death	Funeral Director or other person in charge of interment, informant, and physician or coroner (for medical certification)	Funeral Director or other person in charge of interment	Local Registrar
Certificate of Death	Funeral Director or other person in charge of interment, informant, and physician or coroner (for medical certification)	Funeral Director or other person in charge of interment	Local Registrar
Marriage Record	Clerk of Orphans' Court of any county (transcription of marriage license application)	Not Applicable	Clerk of Orphans' Court
Record of Divorce or Annulment	Prothonotary or Clerk of Orphans' Court	Not Applicable	Prothonotary or Clerk of Orphans' Court
Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy	Facility registered with Department of Health to perform induced abortions	Not Applicable	Facility registered with Department of Health to perform induced abortions

Source: For complete information, see Vital Statistics Law of 1953, Act of the General Assembly No. 66, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1953, and Abortion Control Act of 1982, as amended by Act 31 of 1988, No. 138.

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

The vital statistics data presented in this report are only a part of the information collected via the birth, death, and fetal death certificates (see Figures I, II, and III) and marriage and divorce records.

The State Health Data Center maintains current and historical, annual and multiple year tabulations (in most cases, back to 1960) in different formats and using other variables from the vital records not contained in this report. Copies of these tabulations can be obtained by contacting the Center. However, many of these cross-tabulations are quite lengthy and there may be a charge involved, especially if several years of information are requested. The Center can also produce, for a fee, special computer-generated output to the user's specifications.

The following is a list of the cross-tabulations readily available by type of record. Unless otherwise specified below, annual tabulations are available in the same format for every year back to 1960. Multiple year summary tabulations are available for the years 1979 through 1988.

ANNUAL TABULATIONS

Live Births:

First Name Occurrence by Sex (1977-1988)
Resident Births by Single Age of Mother by Minor Civil Division (1984-1988)
Resident Births by Single Age of Mother by County (1974-1988)
Resident Births by Age of Mother by Race and Sex of Child by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Births by Age of Mother and Birth Weight by County (1984-1988)
Resident Births by Age of Mother and Trimester of Entry Into Prenatal Care by County (1979-1988)
Resident Births by Age of Mother and Medical Conditions at Birth by County
Resident Births by Age of Mother and Birth Order of Children by County
Resident Births by Month by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Births by Sex and Race of Child by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Births by Birth Weight by Race and Sex of Child by County
Resident Births by Marital Status and Age of Mother by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Births by Method of Delivery by County
Resident Births by Plurality by County
Resident Births by Number of Previous Pregnancies by County (1985-1988)

Deaths:

Resident Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Deaths by Month by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Deaths by 4-digit ICD Cause of Death Code, Age, Sex and Race by County
Selected Major Causes of Death by Age, Sex and Race by County
Selected Major Causes of Death by Age by Minor Civil Division
Resident Cancer Deaths by Type and Sex by County (1984-1988)
Resident Cancer Deaths by Type by County and Minor Civil Division (1984-1988)
Resident Suicide Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by County (1980-1988)
Resident Deaths by Autopsy Status by County
Resident Deaths by Method of Disposition by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Infant Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Infant Deaths by Month by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Infant Deaths by 4-digit Cause of Death Code by Age, Sex and Race by County
Resident Neonatal Deaths by Month by County and Minor Civil Division

APPENDIX B (Continued)

ANNUAL TABULATIONS

Fetal Deaths:

Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Month by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Age of Woman by County and Minor Civil Division

Marriages* (1974-1988):

Month of Marriage by County of Marriage
Marriages by the Age of Groom and Bride
Previous Marital Status by Race of Bride and Type of Ceremony
Previous Marital Status by Race of Groom and Type of Ceremony
Prior Marriages by Race and Age of the Bride
Prior Marriages by Race and Age of the Groom
Prior Marriages by State of Residence of the Bride
Prior Marriages by State of Residence of the Groom
Prior Marriages by Age of the Bride
Prior Marriages by Age of the Groom
Previous Marital Status by Race and Age of the Bride
Previous Marital Status by Race and Age of the Groom

Divorces* (1974-1988):

Divorces by Month by County of Occurrence
Divorces by Plaintiff and Party Granted Decree
Divorces by County of Occurrence
Divorces by Duration and Grounds
Divorces by Age of Husband and Number of Times Married
Divorces by Age of Wife and Number of Times Married
Divorces by Wife's Duration of First or Remarriage
Divorces by Husband's Duration of First or Remarriage
Divorces by State Where Marriage Was Performed
Number of Children and Custody by County of Divorce
Divorces by Legal Grounds

*All marriage and divorce data are by occurrence. Divorce data include both divorces and annulments.

MULTIPLE YEAR TABULATIONS (1979-1988)

Live Births:

Resident Births by Age of Mother by Sex and Race by County
Resident Births by Sex, Race and Congenital Anomaly
Resident Births by Congenital Anomaly by Year
Resident Births by Sex and Race by Year by County
Resident Births by Sex and Race by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Births by Age of Mother by Year by County
Resident Births by Congenital Anomaly by Year by County
Resident Births by Birth Weight, Sex and Race by County
Resident Births by Congenital Anomaly, Sex and Race by County
Resident Births by Birth Weight and Age of Mother by County
Resident Births by Age of Mother and Trimester of Entry Into Prenatal Care by County

Deaths:

Resident Deaths by Selected Major Causes by Age and Year
Resident Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Deaths by Selected Causes by Age, Sex and Race by County
Resident Deaths by Age by Year by County
Resident Deaths by Selected Causes and Age by Year by County
Resident Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by Year
Resident Infant Deaths by Age by Year by County
Resident Infant Deaths by Age, Sex and Race by County and Minor Civil Division

Fetal Deaths:

Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Age of Woman by County and Minor Civil Division
Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Month by County
Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Age of Woman by Year by County
Resident Fetal Deaths by Type and Month by Year by County

NOTE: Minor Civil Division is city, borough or township. Data tables that list minor civil divisions are available only back to 1961, unless otherwise specified.

APPENDIX C

ERRATA: Revised Age-Adjusted Rates

The age-adjusted death rates that appeared in the 1985, 1986 and 1987 editions of "Pennsylvania Vital Statistics" were incorrect. The correct age-adjusted rates by sex and race for the state for the years 1950-1987 appear in Tables C-5 and C-6 of this 1988 report and should be used in place of those previously published. The age-adjusted rates by sex and county that appeared in the 1985, 1986 and 1987 reports were also incorrect. Correct age-adjusted death rates by sex and county for 1985, 1986 and 1987 (including the five-year summary rates published those years) appear on the following pages and should be used in place of those previously published. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES* BY SEX AND COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS, 1987 AND FIVE YEAR SUMMARY, 1983-1987

COUNTY	1987 TOTAL	1987 MALE**	1987 FEMALE	1983-1987 TOTAL	1983-1987 MALE**	1983-1987 FEMALE
ALL COUNTIES	5.6	7.2	4.2	5.6	7.2	4.2
ADAMS	5.5	7.0	4.2	5.3	7.0	4.0
ALLEGHENY	5.5	7.3	4.2	5.7	7.5	4.3
ARMSTRONG	5.1	6.4	4.0	5.3	6.9	4.0
BEAVER	5.2	6.6	4.1	5.4	7.0	4.1
BEDFORD	5.3	6.8	4.1	5.4	7.1	4.1
BERKS	5.1	6.7	3.8	5.0	6.6	3.8
BLAIR	5.9	7.7	4.5	5.9	7.9	4.4
BRADFORD	5.0	6.6	3.6	5.1	6.8	3.7
BUCKS	5.3	6.6	4.3	5.3	6.6	4.1
BUTLER	5.6	7.2	4.4	5.5	7.1	4.1
CAMBRIA	5.5	7.4	4.2	5.6	7.6	4.1
CAMERON	5.1	6.4	4.4	6.0	7.8	4.5
CARBON	5.9	7.8	4.4	5.8	7.7	4.1
CENTRE	5.2	6.6	4.1	5.1	6.5	3.9
CHESTER	5.2	6.7	3.9	5.1	6.6	3.9
CLARION	6.3	8.6	4.5	5.6	7.7	4.0
CLEARFIELD	5.7	7.4	4.4	5.5	7.3	4.1
CLINTON	5.3	6.9	3.9	5.5	7.3	3.9
COLUMBIA	4.9	6.0	4.0	5.2	6.7	4.1
CRAWFORD	5.3	7.0	3.8	5.3	6.8	4.1
CUMBERLAND	4.8	6.4	3.7	4.8	6.3	3.7
DAUPHIN	5.5	7.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	4.2
DELAWARE	5.3	6.9	4.1	5.5	7.1	4.2
ELK	5.2	6.9	3.9	5.0	6.5	3.9
ERIE	5.5	7.2	4.2	5.6	7.3	4.3
FAYETTE	5.7	7.5	4.3	5.8	7.7	4.4
FOREST	6.7	7.8	5.5	6.3	8.2	4.5
FRANKLIN	4.7	6.1	3.6	5.0	6.5	3.8
FULTON	6.3	8.2	4.7	5.0	6.4	3.8
GREENE	5.5	7.5	3.9	5.8	7.6	4.3
HUNTINGDON	6.1	8.8	3.9	5.6	7.8	3.7
INDIANA	5.3	7.0	3.9	5.3	6.7	4.0
JEFFERSON	5.2	6.9	3.9	5.3	6.9	4.0
JUNIATA	5.7	6.6	4.9	5.5	6.8	4.3
LACKAWANNA	5.5	7.5	3.9	5.6	7.7	4.1
LANCASTER	4.8	6.1	3.7	4.7	6.1	3.6
LAWRENCE	5.1	6.7	3.9	5.2	6.7	4.0
LEBANON	5.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	7.1	4.0
LEHIGH	5.0	6.8	3.6	5.1	6.7	3.8
LUZERNE	5.9	8.1	4.4	5.8	8.0	4.3
LYCOMING	5.2	6.7	4.1	5.2	6.9	3.9
MCKEAN	5.1	6.5	4.1	5.4	6.9	4.1
MERCER	5.2	6.9	4.0	5.1	6.6	4.0
MIFFLIN	5.5	7.2	4.2	5.3	7.3	3.8
MONROE	5.1	7.1	3.3	5.0	6.6	3.6
MONTGOMERY	4.6	5.9	3.6	4.7	6.1	3.6
MONTOUR	5.4	6.5	4.4	5.8	7.1	4.8
NORTHAMPTON	5.1	6.6	3.9	5.0	6.6	3.7
NORTHUMBERLAND	5.7	7.6	4.4	5.8	7.9	4.2
PERRY	5.7	7.2	4.4	5.6	7.1	4.3
PHILADELPHIA	7.2	9.8	5.4	7.1	9.6	5.3
PIKE	5.1	6.8	3.5	4.9	6.2	3.7
POTTER	5.2	6.6	4.1	5.0	6.5	3.7
SCHUYLKILL	6.1	8.4	4.4	6.1	8.4	4.4
SNYDER	5.6	7.2	4.2	5.4	7.0	4.0
SOMERSET	5.4	7.3	3.9	5.3	7.1	3.9
SULLIVAN	5.4	6.7	4.3	5.8	7.9	4.0
SUSQUEHANNA	5.7	7.6	4.1	5.3	7.0	3.8
TIOGA	4.7	6.6	3.1	5.2	6.8	3.8
UNION	4.8	6.1	3.8	5.2	6.8	3.9
VENANGO	5.2	6.4	4.2	5.6	7.3	4.3
WARREN	4.9	6.1	3.9	5.4	6.7	4.3
WASHINGTON	5.4	7.1	4.1	5.5	7.2	4.1
WAYNE	5.1	6.9	3.5	5.2	6.9	3.8
WESTMORELAND	5.2	7.0	3.8	5.4	7.1	4.0
WYOMING	5.1	6.7	3.7	5.1	6.8	3.7
YORK	5.0	6.3	3.9	4.9	6.4	3.7

*AGE-ADJUSTED RATES ARE COMPUTED BY THE DIRECT METHOD USING 1940 U.S. POPULATION AS THE STANDARD. RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.
**UNKNOWN SEX INCLUDED IN THE MALE CATEGORY.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES* BY SEX AND COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS, 1986 AND FIVE YEAR SUMMARY, 1982-1986

	1986			1982 - 1986		
COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE**	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE**	FEMALE
ALL COUNTIES	5.5	7.2	4.2	5.6	7.4	4.2
ADAMS	5.1	6.6	3.8	5.2	6.9	3.8
ALLEGHENY	5.6	7.2	4.3	5.7	7.5	4.3
ARMSTRONG	5.4	7.2	4.0	5.4	7.0	4.0
BEAVER	5.2	6.4	4.2	5.5	7.1	4.1
BEDFORD	5.4	7.4	3.7	5.5	7.2	4.1
BERKS	5.2	6.9	3.8	5.0	6.6	3.8
BLAIR	5.9	8.0	4.4	5.9	7.9	4.4
BRADFORD	4.9	6.6	3.5	5.2	6.8	3.8
BUCKS	5.3	6.7	4.1	5.3	6.7	4.1
BUTLER	5.4	6.9	4.1	5.4	7.0	4.1
CAMBRIA	5.5	7.2	4.2	5.6	7.7	4.0
CAMERON	4.9	5.8	4.1	6.1	8.2	4.3
CARBON	5.9	7.8	4.2	5.9	7.9	4.2
CENTRE	5.3	7.0	3.9	5.0	6.4	3.9
CHESTER	5.0	6.2	4.0	5.1	6.6	3.9
CLARION	5.2	7.2	3.5	5.6	7.4	4.1
CLEARFIELD	5.4	7.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.0
CLINTON	5.2	6.6	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.0
COLUMBIA	5.2	6.8	4.0	5.4	7.0	4.2
CRAWFORD	5.3	6.9	4.0	5.3	6.7	4.1
CUMBERLAND	4.7	6.0	3.7	4.8	6.3	3.7
DAUPHIN	5.7	7.7	4.2	5.6	7.5	4.2
DELAWARE	5.2	6.8	4.1	5.5	7.2	4.3
ELK	5.0	6.3	4.1	5.0	6.4	4.0
ERIE	5.5	7.1	4.2	5.7	7.4	4.4
FAYETTE	5.6	7.3	4.4	5.9	7.8	4.4
FOREST	6.3	7.5	5.0	6.1	8.1	4.2
FRANKLIN	5.0	6.5	3.7	5.0	6.5	3.8
FULTON	4.2	6.0	2.8	4.8	6.1	3.7
GREENE	5.8	7.2	4.7	5.8	7.6	4.3
HUNTINGDON	5.9	8.0	4.2	5.5	7.6	3.9
INDIANA	5.4	6.6	4.4	5.3	6.7	4.1
JEFFERSON	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.4	7.0	4.1
JUNIATA	5.0	6.3	4.1	5.3	6.8	4.1
LACKAWANNA	5.6	7.5	4.2	5.7	7.8	4.2
LANCASTER	4.7	6.0	3.7	4.7	6.1	3.7
LAWRENCE	5.2	6.8	4.0	5.2	6.7	4.0
LEBANON	5.9	8.0	4.1	5.3	7.0	3.9
LEHIGH	5.1	6.6	3.9	5.1	6.7	3.8
LUZERNE	5.7	7.7	4.2	5.8	8.0	4.3
LYCOMING	5.1	6.9	3.7	5.2	7.0	3.8
MCKEAN	5.5	7.2	4.2	5.6	7.2	4.2
MERCER	5.0	6.2	4.2	5.1	6.6	4.0
MIFFLIN	5.4	7.6	3.7	5.3	7.4	3.7
MONROE	5.0	6.4	3.7	5.1	6.5	3.8
MONTGOMERY	4.6	6.0	3.5	4.8	6.2	3.6
MONTOUR	5.8	7.6	4.4	5.8	7.3	4.8
NORTHAMPTON	5.1	6.5	3.9	5.0	6.7	3.7
NORTHUMBERLAND	5.5	7.6	4.0	5.8	7.8	4.2
PERRY	5.8	7.3	4.5	5.6	7.2	4.2
PHILADELPHIA	7.1	9.6	5.2	7.1	9.6	5.3
PIKE	4.5	5.9	3.3	4.9	6.3	3.7
POTTER	4.4	5.5	3.5	4.9	6.7	3.4
SCHUYLKILL	6.1	8.3	4.5	6.1	8.4	4.4
SNYDER	5.8	7.9	4.0	5.5	7.2	4.0
SOMERSET	5.3	7.4	3.7	5.3	7.0	3.8
SULLIVAN	6.7	8.6	5.1	5.9	7.9	4.2
SUSQUEHANNA	5.0	6.8	3.4	5.1	6.8	3.7
TIOGA	5.5	7.3	3.8	5.4	6.9	4.0
UNION	4.9	6.6	3.6	5.2	6.8	3.8
VENANGO	5.7	8.2	3.6	5.8	7.6	4.5
WARREN	5.5	6.9	4.4	5.6	6.9	4.4
WASHINGTON	5.3	6.9	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.1
WAYNE	5.2	6.7	4.0	5.4	7.1	3.9
WESTMORELAND	5.4	7.2	4.0	5.4	7.1	4.1
WYOMING	5.3	6.2	4.5	5.0	6.7	3.7
YORK	4.9	6.2	3.8	4.9	6.4	3.7

*AGE-ADJUSTED RATES ARE COMPUTED BY THE DIRECT METHOD USING 1940 U.S. POPULATION AS THE STANDARD. RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

**UNKNOWN SEX INCLUDED IN THE MALE CATEGORY.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES* BY SEX AND COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS, 1985

COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE**	FEMALE
ALL COUNTIES	5.6	7.4	4.2
ADAMS	5.4	7.3	3.9
ALLEGHENY	5.6	7.4	4.2
ARMSTRONG	5.4	6.7	4.2
BEAVER	5.3	6.9	4.0
BEDFORD	5.6	7.3	4.1
BERKS	5.1	6.6	3.8
BLAIR	5.7	7.4	4.3
BRADFORD	5.0	6.3	3.9
BUCKS	5.3	6.8	4.1
BUTLER	5.4	7.2	4.0
CAMBRIA	5.6	7.7	4.1
CAMERON	5.7	6.9	4.6
CARBON	6.0	8.2	4.2
CENTRE	4.9	6.5	3.6
CHESTER	5.1	6.7	3.7
CLARION	5.5	7.2	4.2
CLEARFIELD	5.2	6.7	4.0
CLINTON	5.9	7.9	4.2
COLUMBIA	5.7	7.8	4.1
CRAWFORD	5.5	6.7	4.4
CUMBERLAND	4.6	6.2	3.4
DAUPHIN	5.6	7.5	4.2
DELAWARE	5.6	7.2	4.4
ELK	4.6	6.2	3.4
ERIE	5.7	7.4	4.4
FAYETTE	5.9	7.8	4.3
FOREST	6.6	9.0	4.4
FRANKLIN	4.9	6.4	3.8
FULTON	4.5	5.4	3.6
GREENE	6.3	8.0	4.9
HUNTINGDON	4.9	7.1	3.2
INDIANA	5.3	6.5	4.3
JEFFERSON	5.0	6.5	3.8
JUNIATA	5.9	8.4	3.6
LACKAWANNA	5.6	7.8	4.0
LANCASTER	4.6	6.0	3.6
LAWRENCE	5.1	6.9	3.8
LEBANON	5.1	6.7	3.8
LEHIGH	5.0	6.7	3.8
LUZERNE	5.7	8.0	4.1
LYCOMING	5.1	6.5	3.9
MCKEAN	5.5	7.6	3.9
MERCER	4.9	6.4	3.8
MIFFLIN	5.5	7.3	4.1
MONROE	5.0	6.3	3.9
MONTGOMERY	4.8	6.1	3.7
MONTOUR	6.1	7.1	5.4
NORTHAMPTON	5.0	6.7	3.5
NORTHUMBERLAND	5.6	7.3	4.4
PERRY	5.7	6.9	4.6
PHILADELPHIA	7.2	9.7	5.4
PIKE	4.8	5.7	4.1
POTTER	4.8	5.6	4.1
SCHUYLKILL	6.1	8.3	4.4
SNYDER	5.4	6.9	4.2
SOMERSET	5.2	6.7	4.0
SULLIVAN	5.3	7.7	3.4
SUSQUEHANNA	5.4	7.0	4.0
TIOGA	5.3	6.8	4.2
UNION	5.2	7.5	3.5
VENANGO	5.7	7.1	4.6
WARREN	5.4	6.1	4.7
WASHINGTON	5.6	7.5	4.1
WAYNE	5.4	7.1	4.0
WESTMORELAND	5.4	7.0	4.1
WYOMING	4.8	6.3	3.6
YORK	5.0	6.5	3.9

*AGE-ADJUSTED RATES ARE COMPUTED BY THE DIRECT METHOD USING 1940 U.S. POPULATION AS THE STANDARD. RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.
**UNKNOWN SEX INCLUDED IN THE MALE CATEGORY.

H105.142 (Rev. 3/82)

FIGURE I

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

220

PRIMARY DIST. NO. _____ STATE FILE NO.

CERTIFICATE SHOULD BE TYPED OR PRINTED IN PERMANENT BLACK OR BLUE/BLACK INK

CHILD–NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST (1)	SEX (2.)	DATE OF BIRTH (Mo. Day Year) (3a.)	HOUR (3b.) ___ AM ___ PM

HOSPITAL NAME (If not in Hospital, Give Street Address or Rural Location) (4a.)	City, Boro, or Twp. of Birth (4b.)	COUNTY OF BIRTH (4c.)

I CERTIFY THAT THE STATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS CHILD IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF 5a. (Signature) ▶	DATE SIGNED (Mo, Day, Year) (5b.)	CERTIFIER–NAME AND TITLE (Type or Print) (5c.)
Name and Title of Attendant at Birth if other than Certifier (Type or Print) (5d.)	CERTIFIER'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. No., City or Town, State, Zip) (5e.)	

VOID

MOTHER–MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST (6a.)	AGE (At time of this Birth) (6b.)	STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., Name Country) (6c.)

MAILING ADDRESS STREET AND NUMBER CITY AND STATE ZIP CODE (7.)

WHERE DOES MOTHER ACTUALLY LIVE? (8.) 8a. State _____ 8b. County _____ Does mother live in a township? 8c. ☐ Yes, mother lives in _____ township 8d. ☐ No, mother lives within actual limits of _____ city/boro

FATHER–NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST (9a.)	AGE (At time of this Birth) (9b.)	STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., Name Country) (9c.)

INFORMANT (10a.)	Relation to Child (10b.)	REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE AND NUMBER (11a.)	DATE RECEIVED (11b.)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY

RACE–MOTHER (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.–Specify) (12.)	RACE–FATHER (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.–Specify) (13.)	EDUCATION–MOTHER (Specify only highest grade completed) ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY (0-12) / COLLEGE (1-4 or 5+) (14.)	EDUCATION–FATHER (Specify only highest grade completed) ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY (0-12) / COLLEGE (1-4 or 5+) (15.)	IS MOTHER MARRIED TO FATHER? ☐ Yes ☐ No (16.)

PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete each section)						
LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)		OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)		Date Last Normal Menses Began (Mo. Day, Year) (18.)	Month of Pregnancy Pre Natal Care Began (1st, 2nd, etc.) (Specify) (19a.)	Pre Natal Visits–Total (If none, so state) (19b.)	Length of Pregnancy in weeks (20.)
17a. Now living: Number ___ None ☐	17b. Now dead: Number ___ None ☐	17d. Before 16 wks.: Number ___ None ☐	17e. After 16 wks.: Number ___ None ☐	BIRTH WEIGHT (21.)	THIS BIRTH Single, Twin, Triplet, etc. (Specify) (22a.)	If NOT Single Birth–Born First, Second, Third etc. (Specify) (22b.)	APGAR SCORE 1 Min. (23a.) / 5 Min. (23b.)
17c. Date of Last Live Birth (Mo. Year)		17f. Date of Last Other Termination (Mo. Year)		Method of Delivery (24.)	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (Describe or write "none") (25.)		

CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY (Describe or write "none") (26.)	COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Describe or write "none") (27.)
BIRTH INJURIES OF CHILD (Describe or write "none") (28.)	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF CHILD (Describe or write "none") (29.)

H105.143 REV. 12/81

FIGURE II

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
(Physician)

STATE FILE NO

Type or Print in Permanent Blue or Blue/Black Ink

A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____
F _____
G _____

DECEDENT

1 Name of decedent (First) (Middle) (Last)	2 Sex	3 Date of death (Mo., Day, Yr.)

4 Race – (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.)	5A Age last birthday	5B If under 1 yr. Mos. / Days	5C If under 1 day Hours / Min	6A Date of birth, Mo, Day, Yr	6B State or foreign country of birth	6C County of birth	6D City, Boro, or Twp. of birth

7A County of death	7B City, Boro, or Twp. of death	7C Hospital or Institution (If not either, give address)	7D If hosp. or inst. indicate DOA, OP/ER, or inpatient (specify)

8 Decedent's Mailing Address (Street or RFD No.) (City or Town) (State) (Zip Code)	9 Marital Status	10 Surviving Spouse (If wife, give maiden name)

11 Citizen of what country?	12 Was decedent ever in U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No	13 Social Security Number	14A Usual Occupation (Kind of work done during most of working life)	14B Kind of business or industry

15 Where did decedent actually live? 15a State _____ Did decedent live 15c ☐ Yes, decedent lived in _____ township
15b County _____ in a township? 15d ☐ No, decedent lived within actual limits of _____ city or boro

PARENTS

16 Father's name (First) (Middle) (Last)	17 Mother's maiden name (First) (Middle) (Last)

18A Informant's name (Type or Print)	18B Informant's Mailing address (Street or RFD No.) (City or Town) (State) (Zip Code)

DISPOSITION

19A ☐ Burial ☐ Removal ☐ Cremation ☐ Other	19B Date of burial, etc	19C Name of cemetery or crematory	Location (City, boro, twp.) (State) 19D

20A Signature of funeral director and license number FD – ☐☐☐☐☐☐ – ☐	20B Name and address of funeral establishment
21A Registrar's Signature ☐☐☐☐☐	21B Date received by registrar

VOID

CERTIFIER

To Be Completed By Certifying Physician Only

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated

22A Signature and title MD or DO	22B Date Signed (Mo., Day, Yr.)	22C Hour of Death _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

24 Name and Address of Certifier (Physician, Medical Examiner or Coroner) (Print or Type)

25 Name of Attending Physician

Conditions If Any Which Gave Rise To Immediate Cause Stating The Underlying Cause Last → CAUSE OF DEATH

26 PART I — Enter only one cause per line for (A) (B) and (C)

		Interval between onset and death
(A)		
Due to, or as a consequence of		
(B)		
Due to, or as a consequence of		
(C)		

PART II Other Significant Conditions – Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in Part I (a)

27 Autopsy ☐ Yes ☐ No	28 Was case referred to Medical Examiner or Coroner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

29A If Acc., Suicide, Hom., Undet., or Pending Investigation (Specify)	29B Date of Injury (Mo., Day, Yr.)	29C Hour of Injury _____ A.M. _____ P.M.	29D Describe how injury occurred

29E Injury at work? ☐ No ☐ Yes	29F Place of Injury (At home, farm, street, etc.)	29G Location (Street or RFD No.) (City, Boro, or Twp.) (State)

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FIGURE III

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS

CERTIFICATE OF FETAL DEATH

State File No. _____

222

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK

MULTIPLE BIRTHS Enter State File Number for Mate(s)

LIVE BIRTH(S)

FETAL DEATH(S)

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE AND FIVE DIGIT NUMBER

Date Received _____

HOSPITAL–NAME (If not in Hospital, Give Street and No.) 1a. | CITY, BORO, TWP. OF DELIVERY 1 b. | COUNTY OF DELIVERY 1c.

DATE OF DELIVERY (Month, Day, Year) 2a. | HOUR OF DELIVERY 2b. m. | SEX OF FETUS 3. | WEIGHT OF FETUS 4. | METHOD OF DELIVERY 5.

MOTHER–MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST 6a. | AGE (At Time Of This Delivery) 6b. | STATE OF BIRTH (If not U.S.A., Name Country) 6c.

MAILING ADDRESS Street Post Office State Zip Code 7.

WHERE DOES MOTHER ACTUALLY LIVE? 8. a. State _____ b. County _____

DOES MOTHER LIVE IN A TOWNSHIP? ☐ Yes, Mother Lives In _____ Township. ☐ No, Mother Lives Within Limits of _____ City, Boro.

RACE (White, Black, American Indian, etc.) 9. | IS MOTHER MARRIED? Yes ☐ No ☐ 10. | EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed) Elementary or Secondary (0–12) | College (1–4 or 5+) 13.

PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete Each Section)

LIVE BIRTHS: 14a. Now Living Number ____ None ☐ | 14b. Now Dead Number ____ None ☐

OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced): 14d. Before 16 Wks. Number ____ None ☐ | 14e. After 16Wks. Number ____ None ☐

DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN (M, D, Y) 11. | MO. OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN (1st, 2nd., etc.) 12a. | PRENATAL VISITS TOTAL NUMBER (If none, so state) 12b.

THIS BIRTH–Single, twin, triplet, etc. (Specify) 15a. | IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH Born 1st., 2nd., 3rd., etc. (Specify) 15b. | BIRTH INJURIES OF FETUS (Describe or write none) 16. | CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF FETUS (Describe or write none) 17.

DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Year) 14c. | DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION (Month, Year) 14f.

VOID

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (Describe or write none) 18. | CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY (Describe or write none) 19. | COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND DELIVERY (Describe or write none) 20.

FATHER – NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST 21a. | AGE (At Time of this Delivery) 21b. | EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed) Elementary or Secondary (0-12) | College (1–4 or 5+) 23.

STATE OF BIRTH (If not U.S.A., Name Country) 21c. | RACE (White, Black, American Indian, etc.) 22.

24. FETAL OR MATERNAL CONDITION DIRECTLY CAUSING FETAL DEATH — IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Enter Only One Cause Per Line For (a), (b), (c)) (a) _____ — SPECIFY FETAL OR MATERNAL

DUE TO OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — SPECIFY FETAL OR MATERNAL

FETAL AND/OR MATERNAL CONDITIONS, IF ANY, GIVING RISE TO THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a), STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST (b) _____

DUE TO OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — SPECIFY FETAL OR MATERNAL

(c)

OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS OF FETUS OR MOTHER (Conditions Contributing to Fetal Death but not Related to Cause Given in 24a.) 25. | FETUS DIED BEFORE LABOR, DURING LABOR OR DELIVERY, UNKNOWN 26. | PHYSICIAN'S ESTIMATE OF GESTATION (weeks) 27. | AUTOPSY Yes ☐ No ☐ 28.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS FETUS WAS DELIVERED DEAD ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE (2a).

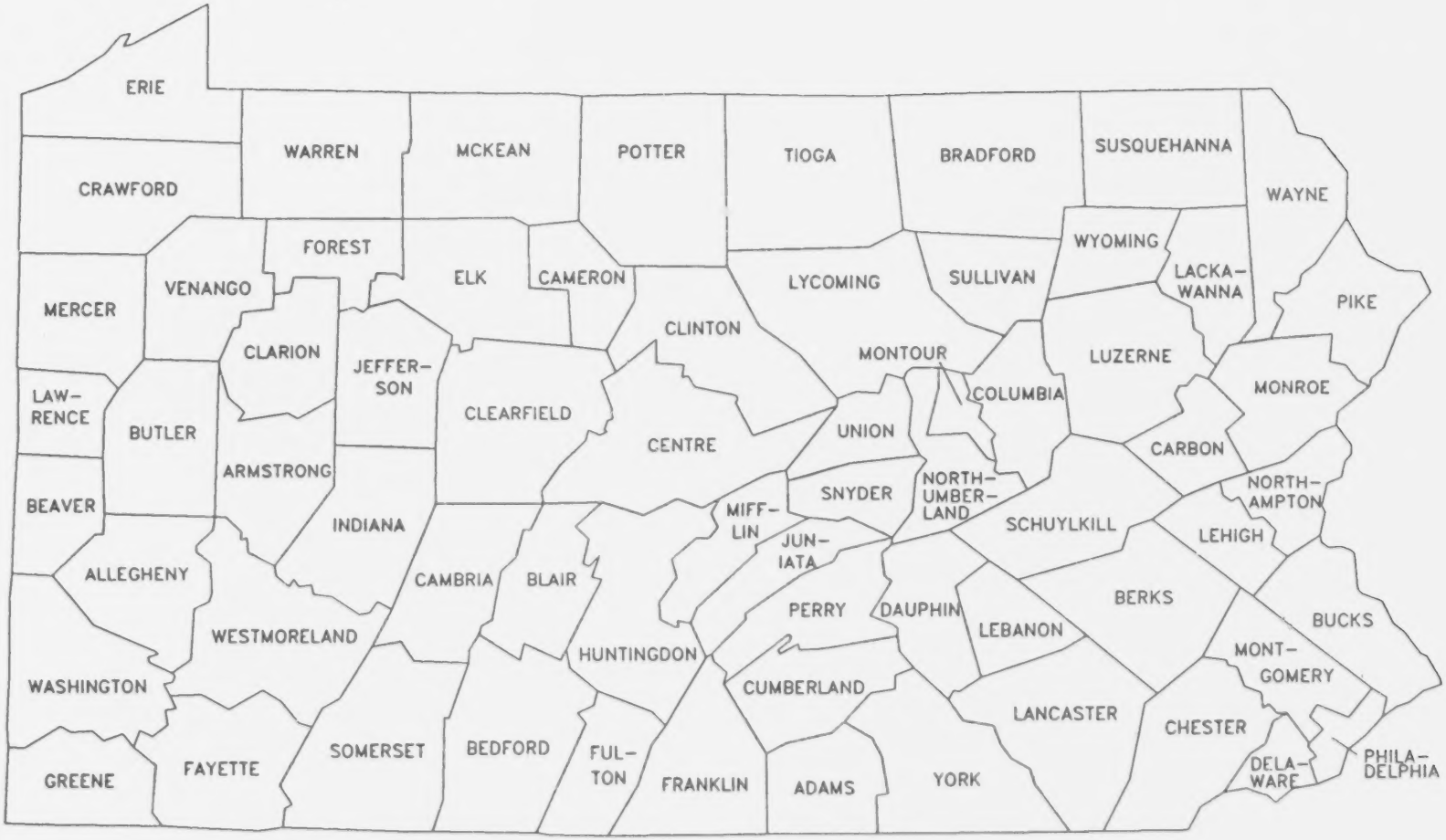
29. SIGNATURE (Physician or Coroner) Address Date Signed

BURIAL ☐ CREMATION ☐ REMOVAL ☐ 30a. | DATE 30b. | NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY 30c. | LOCATION CITY, BORO., TWP. STATE 30d.

FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE (Or Person Acting as such) Signature 31a. | NAME OF FACILITY 31b. | ADDRESS OF FACILITY 31c.

FIGURE IV

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY OUTLINE MAP



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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Health
State Health Data Center

Robert P. Casey
Governor

N. Mark Richards, M.D.
Secretary of Health

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